NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1802.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

Arrival of the United States Steamers McClellan and Star of the South.

Interesting Particulars of the Siege and Surrender.

Ceneral Order Specifying the Range, Elevation. Rate of Firing, Charge of Powder, &c., to be Used.

The Line-of-Battle-Ship Vermont at Port Royal.

Return of Troops from Jacks nville, Florida,

The United States steamer McClellan, J. W. Rooth, ommander, from Port Royal, arrived at this port early

from Port Royal, arrived at this port last , evening. She brings fifty-four refugees from Jacksonv &c, Fig.
The United States ship Vermont arri ed off Bay Point on Monday evening, 14th inst., havi ag been towed up from the bar by the steamships Ste 2 of the South and

Fort Puleski is now in possession of the United States proces. The stars and burs have 'seen supplicated by the Stars and Stripes.

on the morning of the lott i the presentations for its bombardment, under Erigal or General Gilmore, were To this Colonel O. replied, in a very gentlemanly and witty note, stating that he was placed there "to decend, not to surrender the for "." Upon receipt of this, at arry two minutes past se sea A.M. of the 10th, the batteries on Tybes opened it a. After tring a few routes from the several batterine a chance shot carried away the halliards on Pulas bi, and the robel flag "kinted other earth." At this point car fire slackened.

'Our people, not knowing but the occupants of the ort were tiring of their sport, had concluded to measure. Presently, instead of the white flag, the their and bars were once more seen waving from a temperary Character on the parapet. The latteries on Tybes recomcards night Gon. Gilmore, being sa tiefled (from the effects of the Parcett guns and James projectiles during (2) day) of the practicability of breaching the fort, again slacked From sunset till twelve mining at no nring way heard.
From then until daylight an o seasional shet was fred,
and on the morning of the lith two small breaches
were visible to us, at the distance of two
miles, on the southeast face of the fort.
By twelve M. these, ander the seavy and
well directed firing from the Goat Foist batteries,

into the fort, and the munitions of war, provi-Tors-One & fled, one wounded slightly.

petformed in a ch case; prisonere 885, including

m. Wrant, with 1, 00 men, arrived at Hilton Head on

Cel. J. H. Marrow, i.d. to Gen. Hunter and in charge of the property of the Gen. Hunter and in charge of the property of the p

Griental, Ben Deford, Relevand, Cosmopolitan, Boston Mattane and Mayflower were at Hilton Head.

Annered ere the passengers by the Star of the Scuth:— Lieut. Colondi Jaz. F. Hall, Volunteer Engineers: Lieut. F. C. Withers, Folunteer Engineers: Major fra L. Hewitt, U. S. A. Paymaster: O. C. Sawy for, special correspondent of the New York Herand: W. L. Crauc. special critist of Frank Leile's Historie's Nat po pur; James Mclifide. A. The oker, Jr., Mr. Walker; Franc is Burgess, Oscar, dale, W. Kennedy, Jr.

Dr. Samuel W. Robinson, Acting Surser of the Chited

The following was received at the West Department to-day from General H. Mer, commanding the Union forces in South Carolina:—

I bar Royat, S. C., April 15, 1862.

We opened our batte. for on Fort Pulacki on the morn-tog of the 10th-dustant. After there's hours' continuous storming were about to co. unsence, when the rebel flag thousand shot and shells, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and tirty precessors, with their small arms and monogrepaents, and # good supply o provisions. One of our groupes killed; nows workeded.

Our Cockspur Island Correspondence.

COCKSPUR ISLAND, 60., April 13, 1862. The Robel Flag is Lowered-Unite Sam Takes Posters The Commencement-Signal-Griler and Mode of Atlack-Ger and Orders-The Fire Opened on Thursday, April Accident by which Two of Our Calumbiads were Dis Lapse of Time-The First Night and Syming of the Second Day-The Buttle Renewed-The Freach Increased-The Surrender-The Loss, &c., &c. Rost Pulaski is ours! The robel flag witch has flaunted

person into the possession of its rightful empers-the about two a clock in the afternoon, after it had underand of ruine, scarred by shot and crushed by shelf, with gape dismonated and everything a general wreck. must in justice acknowledge it so-and will, in a day or

Volunteers, Colonel Terry; one company of the Third Rhode Inland artillery, and Company A, of the Volunteer Engineers, Lieutenant Brooks commanding.

I have in a previous communication given a history of the besizging operations on Tybes Island, booking to the reduction of the fort, and I need now but give a brief account of the bombardment, which I propose to send by the McCleilan, the main despatches going by the

being completed, order was given to open fire on the following moroing (Thursday), April 10. The following special and general orders will explain themselves:

GENERAL ORDERS -No. 17.

reliewing moroning (Thursday), April 10. The following special and general orders will explain themselves.—

UENERAL ORDERS—NO. 17.

Headquarress United States Forces, and the self-less established against Fort Pulnski will be many at end ready for service at break of day to describe the results of the self-less established against Fort Pulnski will be many at each ready for service at break of day to describe the work), fired under the direction of Houtenart Horace Joster, Chief of Ordensoe; charge of mortar eleven peurids, charge of shell eleven pounds, elevation 56 degrees, and length of fuse 24 seconds.

This battery (two 13-fach mortans) will continue firing at the rate of fifteen minutes to each mortar alternately, varying the charge of mortar and length of fuse, so that the shells will drop over the arches of the north and hortheast faces of the work, and expiced immediately after striking, but not before.

The other batteries will open as follows, viz:—

Battery Stanten (three 13-inch mortars, 3,400 yards distant), immediately after the signal, at the rate of fifteen minutes for each piece, alternately from the right; charge of mortar fourteen pounds, charge of shell seven pounds, elevation 45 degrees and length of fuse as may be required. The shells should drop over the arches of the south face of the work, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

Battery Grant (three 13-inch mortars, 3,200 yards distant), immediately after the ranges for Battery Stanten have been determined, at the rate of fifteen minutes for each piece, alternately from the right; charge of shell seven pounds, elevation 45 degrees, charge of mortar and length of fuse to weak of the south face of the work, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

Battery Lyno (three 15-inch columbiade, 3,100 yards from the work), with a curved fire, immediately after the right; charge of shell seven pounds, charge of shell street pounds, charge of shell seven pounds, charge of shell street pounds, charge of shell seven

intery Sigel, fring each siers amounted and a flare minutes; charge of merter, three and a half pounds; charge of shell, three pounds; charge of shell, three pounds; charge of shell, three pounds; clevation forty-five degrees and length of fuse eighteen and a half soconds. The charge of mortar and length of four vary, so as to explode the shell over the northeast and southeast faces of the work.

K.any battery should be unmanked outside the work. Battery Fotten should direct its fire upon it, varying the charge of mortars and length of fans accordingly.

The fire from each battery will cease at dark, except capacial directions be given to the centrary.

A signal officer at Battery Scott, to observe the effects of the thirteen-inch shells, will be in communication with either signal officers stationed near flatteries Stanton, Grant and Sherman, in order, to determine the range flat, these batteries in succession. By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. GHLJ MORE.

W. L.-M. Burder, First Lieutenant Volunteer Engineers, Asing Assistant Adjutant General.

neers, Assign Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 38

HEADQUARTES, TURE ISLAND, Ga., April 8, 1862.

The following reassignments to Latitudes are hereby made, Chr.—

1. Battery Letten, Capt. D. C. Riodman, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers; Capt. S. H. Gray, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers; Capt. S. H. Gray, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, with a detackment of Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, with a detackment of Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, with a detackment of Seventh Connecticut Volunteers in three reliefs.

2. Battery McClellan, Capt. H. Regors, with Company H., Third Bhode Jaland Volunteer artificery, in three reliefs.

3. Battery Sign. Capt. C. Seldensch, Forty with New York State Volunteers, with Companses H and H Forty-sixth regiment New York State Volunteers.

W. I. M. Berger, First Lleut. Col. Engineers, Asing Assistant Adjutant Gunwal.

STECLAL. SERDERS—NO. 37.

Heasquarens United States Edges, 1

Types Beand, 43., April, 11—4 A. M.

Eng Officer Deport being; in compliance with a request from the Major General commanding the Bepartment of the South, directed a detachment of solices from the frigate Wabash, under command of Lieutenant John S. Erwis, United States Navy, to report to Commander the batteries, they are assigned to Battery Sigel, just, vacated by two companies of the Forty-sixth New York State Volunteers, and will take charge of the three thirty-pounder Parrotts and one twenty-four pounder James, on the right of that battery.

The balance of the battery will remain with Captain Turner, United States Army, Commissary of Subsistence, and will be served by a detachment of the Eighth Maine regiment, under Captain McArthur. By command of Brigader General, Q. A. GHLMORE.

W. I. M. Berger, First Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The bombardment did not begin as early as was anticipated on Thursday morning. It was postponed an

itsipated on Thursday morning. It was postponed an hour or two in order to send a flag of truce, by Lieutenant Wilson, of the Topographical Engineers, to Fort Pulaski to the commander of the post, demanding an immediate to feet in the pocupied by the Seventh Conceptions surrender of the works. The following are copies of the

and delivered it to General Hunter. Upon its contents— so laconie and soldierly—becoming known, signal was made for the first gun to be fired. General Hunter, General Benham, General Gilmore, Captain Rogers and others, immediately hurried out to the batteries, where

a good view could be obtained. eight, the fire was opened by a discharge of a thirteen-inch mortar from Battery Halleck, fired by Lieutenant short. In a moment or two several of the mortars were discharged from the other batteries; but none of the Pulaski responded from a ten-inch barbette gun, the shell exploding harmicealy over Tybes Island. The firing soon became generated both sides, little damage being done by either for some time, as we had not attained the and Totten) on Goat Point were in full play, sending their rifled balls, solid ten-inch shot and keavy shell, nately, through some weakness of the iron carriages of the ten-inch columbiads, two of the columbiads which were throwing solid ten-inch shell were dismounted by recoil, jumping backwards directly of

ry Sigol. The enemperande no reply, but esemed to be engaged in repairing demages. We had seet not a man during the day, and sustained no damage of conseduring the night, and all was made ready boadaylight for another day's operations. At daylight on Friday fire was

dusk, at which time the fire was temporarily suspended

et one small point, through which a scieam of sun-light was caught, about sunset. During the

tion during the night—with great rapidity and some pre-cision, as I can testify to myself, if a lame wrist, obtaintery McCiellan, and expleded in the battery, with a ter-rible effect. Thomas Campbell, of Company H. Captain Regent Third Rhode Island artillery, was struck by splinters of the shell on the head, left leg (artich

Another shell-exploded near the Seegad Lieutenant of Company H, toro his clothes in several places and knock-

Captain Rogers, while serving powder, at the entrance of the magnaine was buried by the sand from above, a shell passing through it, but doing no surther damage. One man was killed on our side.

made-one in Battery Lyan and two in Battery Scottwere again mounted, and exened with effect in the morning. The James shells, which had well borad and honeycembed the pancage of the fort, bad prepared it well for the operations of the wild ten inch chot, and when the columbiads from Goat breach of the day previous anlarged, two others were had been formed, and our James aboils were passing through if, across the terra plain, and breaching the

unconditionally surrendered. .
At twenty-five minutes of two the frebel fug was seen to come down to half mast, on the temperary stall upon which it had flown since yesterday noon, and then resed after a few moments it came entirely down, and a man spreng upon the parapet of the fort and displayed a white dag. Orders were immediately sent along the line by General Gillmore, to case firing. The fort fired once after the flag went up and then became sifert, General Gillmore immediately proceeded with his staff and General Neuham to Gont's Point, where a boat was

When General Gillmore arrived at the south dock of the fort he sent forward Lieutenant Badeau, Volunteer Aid, with a white flag on his sword. Mr. Badeau was met by Adjutant Hopkins, of the rebels, and Mr. Badeau stated the object of General Gillmore's mission. General Gillmore and party then came up, and were escorted through the demi-line, and thence into the quarters of Colonel Olmstead, commanding the post. General Gillmore demanded an unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison, which was compiled with. Articles of capitulation were drawn up and signed, and General Gillmore stipulated that the wounded and dead might be sent to Savannah. These articles are signed by both the contracting parties and sent to General Hunter, with a letter from General Gillmore, announcing the surrender of the fort, on the anniversary of the first day's fire on Fort from General Gillmore, announcing the surrender of the fort, on the anniversary of the first day's fire on Fort Somter. The troops in the fort marched out and stacked their arms, and the officers surrendered their swords and small arms to Major Halpim, of General Hunter's staff, with a few remarks, as they laid down their weapons. The officers were greatly chagrinad, of course, at the result, but talked as boldly and defaulty as ever.

The following are the terms of capitalation agreed upon for the surrender to the forces of the United States of Fort Puleski, Cockspur Island, Georgia:-

Article 1.—The fort, armanent and garrison to be sur-rendered to the forces of the United States.

Article 2.—The officers and men of the garrison to be allowed to take with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c.—this not to include pri-untal wearens.

an word to take with them an their private energy, sed only by the sick and wounded, under charge of the hospital steward of the garrison, so be some under flag of truce to the Confederate lines, and at the same time the men to be allowed to some any letters they may desire, subject to the inspection of a federal officer.

Signed the 11th day of April, 1862.

Chias H. Olmstan, Fort Polaski, Q. A. GHAMORE,
Brigadier General Volunteer regiment of Georgia, Fort Polaski, Q. A. GHAMORE,
The document was sent to the district commander, and accompanied by the fellowing communication from the general of the attacking origade.—

Four Pulaski, Ga., April 11, 1862.

General H. A. Branser, Commanding Merthern District Department of the Sauth, Tybec Island, Ga.—

Sm.—I have the better to transmit between the terms of capitulation for the surrender to the United States of Fort Pulaski, Ga., figned by me their Mith day of April, 1862.

I trust these toras will receive your approval, they

Fort Pulsaki, Ga., region by he the analysis of trust these terms will receive your approval, they being substantially these authorized by you as commander of the district.

The forthoisted the white flag six quarter before two ectock this atternoon, after a resistance since eight ectock pesterday morning to the continuous fire of curbutteries.

A practicable reach in the walk was made in eighte in eand a half hours' firing by daylight.

I have the conor to be, very aspectfully, your most obtaint sevant,

Beigndier General Volunteers, commanding United

I have the tone to be, very especifully, your most obedient servant.

I have the tone to be, very especifully, your most obedient servant.

Relgadier General Yoluntees, commanding United States Forces to Tybee Island, Ga.

We captured with the fort three hundred and civity prisoners, including the commander, staff and the officers. Their names are as follows:—
Colonid Chr. H. Oluntead, emmanding post.

Major John Foley.

Adjutant M. H. Hopkins.
Quartermaster Robert Irwin.
Comming rise Robert D. Waiker, J. T. McFarland.

Sergeant Major Robert H. Lawis.
Quartermasters Sergeant, Wm. C. Grawford.

Ordnator Sorgeant Harroy Sime.

OFHOWS OF HE MONTOGNERY GUARD, SAVANDER, GA.
Captaio, L. J. Gilmartin; First Lieutenant, John J.

Symons, Sonor Second Lieutenant, Christopher Hussey;
Junion Color Lieutenant, C. M. Murphy.

Captain, John H. Steigen; Senior Second Esputenant,
Henry Warner; Junior Second Lieutenant, Charles Umback.

Henry Warner; Junior Second Lieutenaut, Charles Umback.

OLISTHOREN ENDET INVANERY, RAYANDASE.
Captain, T. W. Siras; First Lieutenant, H. C. Truman; Junior Second Lieutenant, James Ackerman.

Washing Tarkey, RACON COUNTY, GA.

Captain, M. J. McMfdilin; First Lieutenant, T. W. Montfert; Senior Second Lieutenant, J. D. N. Luliow; Junior Second Lieutenant, John Blow.

Washingrow Notunders, Savannas.

Captain, John McMahon; First Lieutenant, Francis Washingrow Notunders, Savannas.

Captain, John McMahon; First Lieutenant, Francis Walling Second Lieutenaet, A. J. McArthur.

The balance of the three hundred and sixty are privates and non-commussioned officers. With the fort we took forty-seven guns, ten-inch and sight-inch, two rided, but mostly casemate thirty-two's and forty-two's. Also seven thousand shot and shell, and is the magazine weo found about farty thousand pounds of powder of various was taken, and will be well used by our troops.

The forthus been badly used by our shot ard shell. The interior presents a melaucholy aspect. The barriendes.

Robel News of the Fight.

Rebel News of the Fight.

CONSTRUCTION IN SAVANNAR.

[Correspondence of the Richmend Inspatch.]

Savangur, April 12, 1862.

The telegraph han informed you of the surronder of fort Pelasks, and the conceptant state of excitement you can well imagine. The avening of Friday passed in suspense; but no fear wasged that the gallantry of the garrisen had anused the silence of the enemy signer, which had not been heard-since two P. M. yesterday, icamot devote much time to the bombaadment, as little is known about \$6.50-re-green hearmay runners from one-who left the fort immediately previous 10 the surrender—without a word from Chicael Olinstead, commanding the pest, and as information of the conditions of capitulation. There is no guestion that the figs to which has fort was subjected was intractly severe. The wild resport of steel pointed shot jis the merent reasonse, and Payrott guns that pienced a solid wall (well constructed annufam, of near sixtess feet in the charges) at one abot, is a Munchausonism too garing togmpose upon any one. I wan give you but a farsat idea of the consternation the capture produced. Since she abandanment of the design by the anemy to bring in gunboats, from Well's Oct, the confidence of the citizens became more assured, and the wisent haped that the fort, which theneupon became the key and safety of Savannah, sould be sensibled to detain the enemy for an indefinite time. The blow has been sudden and totally anlocked for, and equally unprovided for. The enemy will not wait long to attack the batteries about fort Jackness. Their heavy ships have entered the river above Pulaski, as high as Venne Point, only never miles helew, and are in plain vision the form of heavy himself the forty, which the Brown satellitee, under Gen. E. R. Jackson, without formed law or authority, milet. Our citizens (the few who remain) have been arrested on the street, draged to camp, shown a tent, and informed that there their habitation should be. And the has been done by a parcel of beardless boys, who have been

for tegrening, will, it the enemy sconer advances, be given for the devouring flames.

Women are leaving and property of all kinds is being sent off, and will soon line the Central road from Savannah to Macon, rapdering every log hut a palace, if resewood and satin danash can do it.

The anxiety to leave the fate of the garrison is income.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Continued Skirmishing and Cannonading Along the Lines.

Spirited Engagement with the Rebels at Lee's Mill.

Brilliant Bayonet Charge of the Green Mountain Boys.

Names of the Killed and Wounded in the Combat.

Reported Mutiny of an Irish Corps in the Rebel Army.

Arrival of Jeff. Davis in the Rebel Camp,

Despatches from General McClellan. WASHINGTON, April 17, 1862. The following despatches were received to-day at the War Department from Gen. McClellan:-

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, April 18, 1862.

At about half an hour after midnight the enemy attacked Smith's position, and attempted to carry his guns. Smith reputsed him handsomely and took some pri-soners. I have no details. Will forward them as soon

trenched last night, so that we have been able to pre-vent the enemy from working to day and kept his guns Cleut. Same result at the batteries at Hyam's Mills. Forktown was shelled by our gunboats and some of

There has been a good deal of firing from the Yorktown

Washington, April 18, 1862.
The following was received at 6:50 o'clock this even-

between the Third Vermont regiment and the enemy on Wednesday, mention of which was made yesterday. The infermation as far as received puts the killed at thirty-rao, and the wounded at ninety; ten of the latter

The conduct of the Vermont troops on the occasion is spoken of in the highest terms, earning for the Green Mountain Boys laurels only to be won by the brave. They drove a superior number of the enemy from their fortified position, but were forced to reliaquish it on the rebels being reinforced. The less of the enemy in this engagement must have been heavy, as the well directed fire of our artillery moved them by

exploding, the left arm of the Lieutenant was shattered and was afterwards amputated. He is comfortable this morning, and no fears are entertained as to his recovery. Joseph Luther, Jr., of Bristel, belonging to the Second Rhode Island regiment, was probably fatally injured. Daniel Painter, of Berdan's sharpshooters, mentioned

About one o'clock this morning the enemy in force at tempted to cross the dam in front of our lines, evidently with the view of capturing a battery of our artillery, which had given them considerable trouble during the last few days. On the rebels making their appearance body of infantry acting as a reserve to the pickets,

ing before daylight.

Both parties then opened with artillery, which has continued at intervals up to the present time. None of

Attack on the Enemy's Position at Lee's Mill-Heavy Artillery Firing on Both Sides-The Earny Routed at the of the Killed and Wounded, &c., &c.

The Commanding General, on the night of the 15th, made a further reconnelssance of the enemy's position to our extreme right, and after full deliberation with the General in Chief it was determined to attack the ene-my's position near to the dam above Lee's Mill, and out, and if circumstances were favorable to push the attack and obtain a foothold within the enemy's line. of the Generals of Division threw out a varty of skir. gade) near to the enemy's one gun battery, at the point manned, and also advanced a New York battery. Oppoeite the enemy's works at that place there is a considerable space clear of large wood, but surrounded in every

maned, and also advanced a New York battery. Opposite the enemy's works at that place there is a considerable apace clear of large wood, but surreunded in every direction except towards the enemy by a dense forest, and overgrown with low shrubs and young pine. Warwich Creek—from four to dive feet deep and about twenty rods wide—separates this field from the rebel battery. In the low sirubs and young pine the Warmonters made their way right up to the edge of the stream, and poured upon the enemy a rain of rifle shot that he seen found it impossible to withstand. After a few moments of this fire not a man was to be seen within the enemy's line. Working parties, gunners, officers with glasses, all disappeared, and "cover" was the one thing in goad demand. High praise is awarded to the Verment regiment for their marksmanship and spirit.

Two places of the above mentisced battery—ton pounder Paragtts, under Lleutenant Flyan—then took up a position in the edge of the wood, at one thousand yards from the enemy's line, and opened fire, when the enemy bravely came up to the business and responded with the large gou in his one gun battery, and with two others in a battery behind it. Lieutenant Stewart, with the second section of the came battery—two twelve-pounder Napoteon guns—wascred up, as was also the left section, under Lieutenant & Donald. With this reinforcement the fire became very beavy between the artillery on both aides; our skirmighers and numbers of the enomy's skirmishers also blazed away whenever, they saw a chance, and the fight promised to spread until at should become general all along the lines. Our fire east very accurate. Many of our shells burst to a nicety at that very point in their air-drawn line where it seepned they could serve their dangerous purpose best, and the artilleryuon roared with delight. Meanime the romainder of the Vermont brigate lay in the woods at about two miles from the seem of the fight.

While the firing want on brighty in the delice upon the lower where a body of our infantr

Though the two rebel batteries, which had thus far been active, were now virtually "silenced," no one, as we have suggested, deemed that they were personantly so; and it appeared to be well enough understood that the enemy's game was to play "noesum" and draw use on. Yes it was now deemed necessary to know with semedegree of certainty the enemy's foc. oa at this point and his disposition to fight. Upon consultation between General McClelan and two division commanders it was, therefore, determined to make a more decided demonstration of attack, and accordingly, between three and four P. M., three batteries were ordered forward into the open field, and opened fire at about it we hundred yards. This again woke the onemy up, and he responded warmly for twentry minutes, and then once more lapsed into nierce. Not deceived by this our three batteries continued to play upon his position for some misutes longer, when word was brought to the General State of the Verramon bragede that the creek was usely one distinct of the Verramon three that the creek was usely and the verramon three that the creek was usely and the verramon three that the creek was usely and the verramon three that the creek was usely and the very distinct of the verramon three that the point where it was said to be only knee-deep, to advance them to the enemy's left and charge the work in rear. He accordingly sent across companies D and F, and supported them very closely with companies E and K. Maanwhile our batteries became silent. Companies D and F were led by Lieuteant Whittemore. No sooner were they in the stream than the water was found to be much deeper than had been stated; the men went to their armpits, and every charge of their ammunition was, of course, the order of the course, the possible that the enemy, when he saw the intention to cross, led in more water by a flood game the intention to cross, led in more water by a flood game to the first line of pits, and the stream, a large body of the enemy, engaged the surface of the first line of

Private Airec laylor.

Private Wm. Fuller.

Private O. Bayington.

Sergeant Perry.

EILLED OF THE POURTH VERMONT.

Two of Company I were killed; unable to get name
(Captain H. B. Atherton, wounded in grois.

EILLED OF THE SIXTH VERMONT.

Captain Reynolds (from Rutiand).

Unable to get the name of the other killed and were
ed of the Fourth and Sixth to-night.

WOUNDED OF THE THIRD VERMONT.

Company A.

Private A. A. Bailey, arm.

Company B.

Company E.

Private McCarty, leg.
Private Robt. J. Hoyt, shoulder.
Private James Ferris, badly in breast.
Private Wm. Scott, hip and breast.
Private Thos. O'Consell, thigh.
Some from this regiment (Third Vermont) were killed in crossing the river and others after having crossed, and bodies not recovered.

Private - Dunlary.

cheering news. From information received from a sol dier, I learn that last evening a colonel and lieutenant colonel from the rebei army came over to our lines and surrendered themselves as prisoners of war. These two officers also report that an entire Irish brigade multined, and by order of Jeff. Daviz were deprived of their arms an sent to the rear. If this report is true I shall undoubted;

Arrival of Jeff. Davis in the Rebel Camp.

nonading could be beard in the direction of Yorktown.

A party of deserters who came into our lines report the arrival of Jeff. Davis in the rebel camp, and that it was understood he would take command in the approaching battle. They represent the enemy to be in great force. and the work of intrenching to be progressing throughout the peninsula. Reinforcements were constantly seriving from Norfolk, Fredericksburg, and even North the strongest conviction is expressed of a triumph over the federal forces and of driving them from the peninsdia. There is almost constant skirmishing going on by the riflemen, and occasionally shot and shell are thrown with

there was quite a heavy skirmish this merning beyond in quite heavy force; but the enemy was repulsed after a briek artillery duel. The less of the enemy is thought to-have been quite heavy. We lest about a degen in

Official Bulletin. The following order has been issued :-

The following order has been issued:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, API'll 18, 1862.

In the present condition of military operations as
town, no passes can be given to persons not immed
connected with the troops in a military capacity.

The sick and wounded will be amply provided the
government, and their friends esmet be permit
vigit them while the above probabilion is in force.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant Gene